

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.  
THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.  
All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.  
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be returned.  
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.  
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.  
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 110  
AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.  
WOODS MUSEUM  
REBEL TO THE COKE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Dood Byron.  
Matinee at 2 P. M.  
LYCEUM THEATRE  
VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
THEATRE COMIQUE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE  
TWINS, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE  
HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Fawcett.  
DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M. Southern.  
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE  
FERRIS, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.  
EAGLE THEATRE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
PARK THEATRE  
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett.  
CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES  
at 8 P. M.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
GERMANIA THEATRE  
LA SCANDALE D'HER, at 8 P. M.  
FABRIAN VARIETIES  
at 2 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
BOWERY THEATRE  
ON HAND, at 8 P. M.  
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA, at 8 P. M.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.  
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS  
at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.  
STADT THEATRE  
DIE ZWER WARSEN, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold closed at 113 after sales at 113 1/8. Stocks were a trifle firmer, but the market was fluctuating. Government, railway bonds and investment securities were generally steady. Money on call loaned at 3 and 4 per cent.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND will be appointed next week. We presume the President knows by this time whom he will appoint, and we hope his choice will be the country's—Mr. Longfellow.

COOLIES.—Another shipload of Chinese coolies has been landed in California. It is no wonder when the Chinese come in such numbers that the people of the Pacific slope cry out against this noxious emigration, which is impairing both religion and society and undermining American enterprise by giving Chinese cheap labor a monopoly in lighter manufacturing industries.

A THOUSAND CAVALRY arrived in Cuba yesterday from Spain. Before the summer is over most of them will have died from the effects of the climate, even if they entirely escape the insurgents. It is incredible that Spain should thus ruthlessly send her soldiers to Cuba to die to no purpose, but we suppose there is no help for it till the harvest of death is complete.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES are growing worse and worse and consist of the usual concomitants of a struggle in that unhappy country—forced loans, outrages upon foreigners, assassinations and irregular fighting. Our special despatch this morning gives the latest catalogue of these, and adds a fresh chapter of crime to the history of Mexican misgovernment.

THE SUPPLY BILL, as amended by the conference committee, has passed the Senate at Albany and been sent to the Assembly. We presume it will also speedily pass the House. Necessary measures like this being out of the way there is no further occasion for the Legislature to pretend to work, especially as it is plain there is no intention to pass such bills as are required by the public interests.

THE KHEIVIE'S ARMY has undertaken a difficult job, and after a number of reported victories over the Abyssinians the Egyptians find their opponents eager for war and arrogant in their demands as the price of peace. Indeed, it begins to look as if the Egyptian command has been outnumbered, outgeneraled and beaten, and that concession on the part of the Khedive is all that is open to him. This is a blow which he cannot fail to feel keenly, but he is not likely to receive much sympathy from the rest of the world.

CONKLING seems to be throughout the country rather a personality than a force. The people are asking for a man who is not very greatly identified with politics, and at the same time they want a man who is neither a soldier nor a man intimately connected with the civil service of the war. The Southern republicans seem to appreciate the fact that Conkling is the only Northern man whose record is not politically offensive. At the same time there is in the tone of the republican press a certain undefined something which seems to mean that Conkling has no positive temper in politics. So much the better. It is wisdom. He does not tell what he knows. If he should speak right out we would know all he knows immediately. Conkling does not blurt. He keeps his deepest knowledge to himself.

Republican Candidates for the Presidency.

According to present appearances Mr. Conkling is steadily rising, and the prospects of his rivals "grow small by degrees and beautifully less." In the first ballot at Cincinnati the votes will be so scattered that they will have little meaning, in consequence of the instructions to several State delegations to give complimentary votes to candidates who are not to be seriously pressed. When the instructed delegations shall have discharged this transient obligation to local favorites the relative strength of the leading competitors will become manifest—perhaps on the second, or, at furthest, the third ballot. The ultimate choice of several of the instructed delegations is already known, and the candidate who leads on the third ballot will probably receive the nomination, especially if he should have a great preponderance over every other. There are good reasons for believing that this advantage will be possessed by Senator Conkling.

We insert a list of the States which, according to present information, will support Senator Conkling as soon as the prelude of mere compliment has been performed and the delegations begin to give votes which "mean business." We affix to the name of each of these States the number of its delegates, which is double the number of its Presidential electors. Parts of the list require explanatory observations, which we subjoin. The following are the States which may already be pretty safely counted for Conkling:—

New York..... 70 Louisiana..... 16  
Massachusetts..... 30 Missouri..... 30  
California..... 12 South Carolina..... 14  
Oregon..... 6 Pennsylvania..... 58  
Nevada..... 6 Virginia..... 22

Total..... 252

The New York votes will be given to Mr. Conkling at the outset, and be "as true as steel" from the beginning to the end of the contest, with two exceptions—namely, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Prince. The other sixty-eight will give an unflinching support to Mr. Conkling through all the ballots. The Pennsylvania delegation will vote as a unit for Governor Hartranft on the first and perhaps the second ballot, but will afterward vote as a unit for Mr. Conkling, until he is either nominated or his nomination is found to be impossible. The three Pacific States—California, Nevada and Oregon—will all send out-and-out Conkling delegations to Cincinnati, by the inspiration of Senators Jones and Sharon, who are the most influential republican leaders in that section of the Union, and will easily control the choice of delegates. The Pacific States will support Mr. Conkling with as much steadiness and zeal as New York itself. With respect to this part of the list, including the five States of New York, Pennsylvania, California, Nevada and Oregon, and casting together one hundred and fifty-two votes in the Convention, we suppose nobody will question the correctness of our estimate. Deducting the two bolting delegates from New York, there remain one hundred and fifty votes of which Mr. Conkling is reasonably sure as soon as the Pennsylvania delegation ceases to vote for Hartranft, who is a courtesy candidate, put forward with an understanding that he is to be withdrawn when this mark of personal esteem and appreciation shall have been paid him by his own State. Even if the list terminated here Mr. Conkling would start at Cincinnati with a stronger support than any of his rivals. Neither Morton, Blaine nor Bristow has any appearance of receiving half as many votes at Cincinnati as will be given to Mr. Conkling by those five States which all intelligent politicians must concede to him, and to which none of his rivals make even the pretence of a claim. We now proceed to state the reasons for assigning him the residue of the foregoing list. The delegates from Missouri and Louisiana will vote for General Grant on the first ballot, but their votes will be intended as a mere courtesy and mark of confidence, like those of Pennsylvania for Hartranft, and will then be transferred to the candidate whom the President is known to favor—that is, to Mr. Conkling. New Jersey, which lies contiguous to New York and Pennsylvania, will share their preference for Conkling, as there is no reasonable doubt that her delegates will support him. The attitude of the two remaining States of our list—Virginia and South Carolina—may seem more open to question, but we think we have classed them correctly. It is true that part of the Virginian delegates are claimed for Blaine, but the claim is a hollow shell without substance. The members of the Virginia State Convention had been chosen before it was known that the President favored Mr. Conkling, which put the delegates in an awkward dilemma. Blaine had been intriguing all winter without opposition in the Virginia Congressional districts which sent Blaine delegates to the State Convention before they understood the real situation. The Virginian friends of Mr. Conkling first came into the field in the interval between the election of the delegates and the meeting of the State Convention, and their tardiness is the only reason why a full Conkling delegation was not appointed to Cincinnati. To ease members who had been chosen as Blaine men a portion of the delegates to Cincinnati were given to Blaine in the same sense that the whole Pennsylvania delegation is given to Hartranft and the whole Ohio delegation to Hayes. Mr. Blaine will receive no Virginia votes at Cincinnati after the first or second ballot, it being already understood that they will all be given to Conkling as soon as the concentration begins on real candidates. The same thing is true of the South Carolina delegates, who will give a complimentary support to Morton on the first ballot and desert to Conkling when the voting becomes serious.

With so large a support as Mr. Conkling is already assured of he is certain to grow in strength, according to the adage that "more men worship the rising than the setting sun." He is fortunate in having no drawbacks which can hurt him in party estimation. He is, indeed, a staunch thick-and-thin partisan; but so are all the really influential public men in both parties and in all free countries, and this objection would have the same force if applied to Disraeli or Gladstone as to Mr. Conkling. Whatever political carpet knights and Miss Nancies

may say, men of influence have as little faith in rose-water politics as soldiers would have in a kid glove campaign. Other drawbacks than his vigorous partisanship Mr. Conkling has none. He has never been a Samson of inflation, like Morton; he has no doubtless pecuniary transactions to explain, like another leading rival; he is not a mere "babe and suckling" in politics, like Mr. Bristow. In ability, eloquence, literary and social culture, in the kind of information which befits a statesman, and in personal dignity and a high sense of character, Mr. Conkling is superior to every rival who is supposed to have any strength. The idea that because he has been a steadfast friend of President Grant he must repeat his mistakes is preposterous. No two men could be more unlike, except in the great point wherein all strong men resemble one another—inflexible steadiness. General Grant came to the Presidency without civil experience; Mr. Conkling has a ripe acquaintance with public affairs than any other man in the United States so young in years. The President is utterly destitute of eloquence and literary cultivation; Senator Conkling is the most eloquent and one of the best read statesmen in public life. President Grant has never outgrown his original inexperience as a politician; Mr. Conkling is a trained and successful political manager. President Grant made the fundamental mistake of surrounding himself with a Cabinet of army officers and personal favorites; Mr. Conkling is too well acquainted with the ways of politics not to see the advantage of strengthening himself with a body of counsellors who possess the confidence of the country. No good judge of character can believe that a man so differently organized and trained as Senator Conkling would give the country a tame repetition or servile second edition of the administration of General Grant.

Mr. Conkling's rivals are floating if they can be said to be afloat on an ebb tide which is rapidly receding and will leave them stranded, high and dry, on the political beach. Mr. Blaine will not even receive the united support of the New England States. He will not get either the Connecticut delegation, the Massachusetts delegation or the New Hampshire delegation, and even that of Vermont is likely to turn against him after the first ballot. He is out of favor in Pennsylvania, his native State, and the only one of the large States on which he has ever counted. The fact that he could by no possibility carry the indispensable State of New York, even if nominated, is a conclusive reason why he cannot be made the candidate of a party bent on success. Moreover, his past record is rising up in judgment against him, and no party desires a candidate who must stand on the defensive. Cesar repudiated his wife because she was suspected; he surely would not have wedded a woman whose honor was not above suspicion.

Mr. Morton's chances are better than Mr. Blaine's, if we can use the word "better" in such a connection. Mr. Morton will be supported in the Convention only by States whose electoral votes are certain to be given to the democratic candidate. Even if he could be elected no political party desires a President whose physical infirmities make it doubtful whether it would not suffer a repetition of the evils which have always followed the accession of a Vice President to the highest office. Mr. Morton's prospects, like Mr. Blaine's, are going into an eclipse, from which they will not emerge. Mr. Bristow's chances are not worth discussing, for the simple reason that political conventions are controlled by politicians, and he is no politician himself and has no supporters who are. President Grant owes it to himself and his party to put out of the Cabinet every member who is either scheming for his own nomination or abusing his office to cross the President's wishes; and if this step were taken Mr. Conkling would "walk over the course."

Grant, the Cabinet and the Party.

Our appreciative, but perplexed neighbor, the Times, is afraid that in urging upon General Grant the propriety of making his Cabinet a unit for Conkling we are not consistent with our position on the question of Caesarism. If we warned the country against Grant as a Caesar why are we urging him to become a Caesar to the republican party?

These are questions that might well be asked by those who look only on one side of a subject. The canvass has many sides. The President is of all men in the country the one most interested in having his administration endorsed. He favors the candidate who will give the party the best chance of victory and at the same time not disown his administration. The proposal to "reform" the republican party, which comes from a few saints like Mr. Bowles, a few dandies like Mr. Curtis and a few of the old fogies of the Union League, is only another form for a repudiation of his administration. The President asks naturally enough, "How can I be expected to support a man—say Mr. Bristow or Mr. Adams—who runs simply on the idea that he is a much better man than I am, and who, if elected, will slaughter my friends?"

It is not in human nature to expect this, and Grant has a good deal of human nature in him.

But if he can name a candidate who will not be ashamed of the administration, who will not be too hard on the Cases and Dents, who will be mindful of his military career, and who at the same time will not be out of sympathy with the party, why should he not do so? He knows the men around him. He has no ambitions of his own, since Babcock and Belknap killed the third term. He knows who would make the best President. He remembers what Jackson did with Van Buren and Jefferson with Madison. As the head of a party, and in some sense a trustee of its power, he is bound to show an interest in its success. For these reasons he supports Mr. Conkling, and all that is necessary to make that support effective is for him to issue his *not dorder* to the Cabinet and all in power to respect his wishes, even as Jackson did with his Cabinet. If they will not let him find men who will?

TAMMANY'S OPPOSITION to Governor Tilden's Presidential aspirations seems likely to bring that powerful organization to grief. Mr. Tilden's strength in the Union Con-

vention is conceded, and the first use of it—as foreshadowed in our Albany correspondence—will be to give Tammany a back-set in that body. This is the first step toward the downfall of a secret society which has been the tyrant of our local and State politics, and none will regret its fall except those whose antagonism to Governor Tilden precipitated it.

The Cab Question.

That we are to have a system of cheap cabs in this city, and that very soon, there can be no question. Indeed, so much is already conceded by those the reform will most affect—the owners of cabs. But this class of our public servants differ as to the proper method of attaining the desired end. The Public Hack Owners' Association ask for a uniform system of licenses and rates, in order that fair competition may be had in catering for the public. This is a reasonable and just demand, for it is absurd to expect cheap cabs while certain livery men enjoy peculiar privileges in their business. Give all hack owners an equal chance to secure custom, and place them on an equal footing, and the cab system is not only simplified, but it is put on a basis that can be understood by everybody. The special license owners are evidently trying to fortify their own position by asking for a cab commission or an increased number of inspectors. They ignore entirely the question of charges, as was to be expected after the Herald's exhibit of their method of doing business.

We now come to the consideration of the real question. Will a commission on cabs or more inspectors give us cheap cabs? Judging from past experience it is quite evident that this proposal will not solve the difficulty. A more thorough inspection will undoubtedly improve the cab service; but two or three hundred inspectors even could not give us cheap cabs so long as the present scale of prices prevails. The new commission will only add to the number of useless offices, for of course it would be filled by some political "hack," who would pay more attention to primaries than to the duties of his office. The cabs ought to be all licensed alike, the rules for their government simplified, the tariff of fares reduced to a reasonable figure and all hacks given the right to solicit fares when returning empty to their stations or stables. Then the police should have full power to enforce the cab ordinances, correct grievances brought to their notice and maintain constant surveillance over that class of vehicles. This would be a simple solution of the whole trouble.

In another column will be found the views of cab owners on the question now being agitated. It will be seen that they lay all the blame on the public, which, they say, demands a class of private carriages, instead of numbered cabs. That there is some truth in this assertion cannot be denied, but the cab owners ignore the fact that while there is a demand for elegant carriages by those who cannot afford, or do not care, to keep private carriages, the great mass of the public are desirous of securing the temporary use of cabs at a reasonable and moderate figure. A merchant or a banker, be he never so rich, does not care to have two horses, a liveried driver and an "elegant" coach when he wishes to save a few valuable minutes in reaching his place of business. Neither does a tourist, just arrived on our shores, look for such a carriage when he wants to leave the steamer and go to his hotel. The cab owners might as well say that the public who patronize cabs want plumes on the horses' heads and a tiger in the rumble. Cut down your prices, give good service for fair remuneration, Messrs. Owners, and you will find your business increased and really more profitable than it is now.

Investigating the Herald.

The investigating committee at Washington seem to have great facility in turning back to Herald exposures in their inquiries, and they generally appear more anxious to discover how the Herald obtains its facts than to unearth the facts themselves. We learn, for instance, that General Custer is to be investigated, and that the inquiry will be little more than investigating the Herald. Why do the committees of Congress go to all this trouble? If General Custer has done anything wrong—if he is even suspected of doing anything wrong—let him be investigated by all means; but a suspicion that in some way he has served the Herald is not sufficient ground for an inquiry. In the multitude of servants who from time to time have served the Herald it is difficult to remember whether General Custer was among them or not; but even if he was he was only one of a distinguished company. Kings and emperors, as well as presidents and cabinet ministers and Congressmen and military and naval officers have enrolled themselves among our contributors. Is every man who ever wrote for the Herald or gave the Herald information touching public affairs to be investigated by some committee of the Senate or House of Representatives? This apparently is the motive in the case of General Custer, and if it is a very silly reason for a silly proceeding. If Congress is to pursue this policy much further both houses may as well stop attempts at legislation altogether and organize into committees to investigate the Herald.

THE NEW ORLEANS Times, with a startling head line, but with conservative rhetoric, gives a report from the lips of an ex-officer of the United States Secret Service to the effect that during Lincoln's administration General Baldy Smith, as an investigating officer, discovered certain irregularities in the business of officers of the army. General Smith recently, upon being interviewed, said that, while he had no reason to love General Grant, the report in regard to the President is untrue. Concerning the other charges General Smith spoke with a French shrug of the shoulders, implying thereby that he was not entirely without knowledge of abuses by great men during the war. He says that if the report of his investigation was destroyed in the War Department he is able to furnish another copy whenever Congress shall call for it. The story in the New Orleans Times affects the ability of General Banks more than his character, and it seems to flatter General Butler, while it brings in the name of his brother, who was a colonel. General Smith's words

might seem to imply that, while the story is not wholly true, there are some things that a Congressional inquiry might have the explanation of from him.

Illustrations for the President.

The Treasury is a great office, but somehow it fosters ambition. Hamilton came out of it yearning for the Presidency. Crawford was so ambitious that he never recovered from his defeat. It was in the Treasury that Calhoun endeavored through Ingham to foment his intrigue against Jackson. Walker became ambitious in the Treasury of Polk and Cobb in the Treasury of Buchanan. Chase used the Treasury to supplant Lincoln. The Treasury is a vast office with power greater in some respects than all the others together. Fish can control a few ministers, Jewell a crowd of postmasters, Chandler a batch of clerks and Indian agents—we have no army and no navy worthy of the name, but the Treasury absorbs them all. Consequently when a Secretary of the Treasury becomes a candidate for the Presidency he takes into his support the living strength of the administration.

This is the position of the present Secretary. He is a candidate for the Presidency. A young man who can well afford to wait, he allows a campaign which began for "reform" to become a personal strife for place. Already he has an army of spies and detectives in the under world and some well meaning but not well informed saints in the upper world "making a canvass" for him.

When Jackson found Ingham supporting Calhoun against Van Buren he drove him out of the Cabinet with high oaths. When Lincoln found Chase using his office for his own end he did not swear, not being a swearing man, but effectually silenced Chase by removing him from the Treasury and imprisoning him for life in the icy solitude of the Supreme Court.

Now, President Grant has made up his mind, and wisely, that Mr. Conkling shall be his successor, so far as he has power to name a successor. Since Mr. Bristow interferes with that judicious choice, and instead of nursing his youth and waiting his time, forces his canvass, General Grant should read up the history of Ingham and Chase and study well the examples of Jackson and Lincoln.

The Queen's Cup Race.

The New York Yacht Club will hold a meeting in a few days to consider the challenge of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for possession of the cup won at Cowes by the America in 1851. It is not doubted that the required six months' notice will be waived and the match sailed. Scarcely five years ago Mr. Ashbury and the club, after some sharp sparring, agreed upon terms which subsequently governed the Livonia contests, and all doubts as to conditions in respect to future races were supposed to have been then set at rest forever and a day.

Still the question is often put, "Why should not the challenging yacht sail against the whole fleet, as did the America in England?" We propose to answer this query. The English race was a sweepstake; the American race is a match. In a sweepstake there are as many interests involved as there are contestants engaged. Each is the antagonist of the other, and the sole object sought for is to win the race without regard to the prospects of the other competitors. In a match, on the contrary, there are but two interests and two sides, although the parties engaged may be constituted of unequal numbers. Thus the Cambria sailed the match in 1870, although she represented one interest and an entire fleet the other. It was a joint stock concern of many partners, with a community of interest on the one hand and a single representative on the other, and it was the duty of the partners to ignore any personal ambition and to band together to defeat the enemy. The merest tyro in yachting will perceive that a squadron manoeuvred en bloc can be made seriously to interfere with the progress of a single opposing vessel, and that for the latter to win under such circumstances would be almost a hopeless task.

There exists, however, an unanswerable reason why the fleet cannot be allowed to sail in the race, and it lies in the fact that Mr. George L. Schuyler, the sole surviving donor of the cup and a signer of the deed of gift, has explicitly defined the meaning of the document and the conditions under which the club are now custodians of the trophy. These are simply that it was the intention of the givers that one single vessel only should be pitted against the challenger. In the Livonia contests four boats of different styles were chosen to meet the visitor, and the one best adapted to the prevailing sea and wind was named each morning. English yachtsmen criticised this arrangement very severely, as wanting in true sportsmanship. The New York Yacht Club will avoid a renewal of like unfavorable comment if they will select from their splendid fleet one representative vessel and turn over all the work to her, whether the event is to be decided by one or in a series of races.

What Is Wrong with Mr. Walsh?

The Tammany Society on Fourteenth street the other evening elected the old Board of Sachems, leaving off the name of William A. Walsh. No one objects that Mr. Walsh is not a good man and a good democrat. No one thinks that Mr. Walsh would not make a good Sachem. He is as good as when he was elected a year ago. Why, then, should he be removed from the Board?

Simply because he did not support John Kelly last autumn.

The removal of Mr. Walsh means that the secret dark lantern Know Nothing lodge on Fourteenth street will not permit any democrat in its authority who does not support the wishes of John Kelly. Yet, in spite of this fact, which even the editor of the Express will not controvert, we are told that there is no relation between the Tammany dark lantern lodge and the Tammany democratic organization.

The truth is that T. m. n. y., as it is organized now, is governed by a secret lodge which is as much at the beck and call of Kelly as it was of Tweed. It is anti-democratic and should be broken down, or it will destroy the democratic party as effectually in the next campaign as it did in the last.

Too Many Heirs.

One of the Paris courts has lately had before it a case which exhibits the capacity for matrimonial vagaries that is to be found in the Eternal City. Cardinal Antonelli's nephew married Miss Garcia, whose father was ennobled on the occasion, and who subsequently had the good taste to die and leave his large fortune, as was supposed, to his only heir, the bride. But this fortune had been gained in the West Indies, and it was in a little while evident that there were complications. Numerous Garcias of different shades came forward. Ramon Garcia was one, a certain Mme. Jannesse was another, and these were the children of different negro women to whom dear old papa Garcia had been wedded in his time, more or less irregularly. Other heirs, the children of other dusky beauties, believe their claims too slight and did not come into court. On the Antonelli side it was sought to show that all these parti-colored relatives were illegitimate, when, behold those impudent people straightway proved that the niece of His Eminence was the daughter of an actress, to whom her papa was married only a long while after the dear child's birth was inscribed in the public records. Justice seems to be a very scandalous and shameless creature when she deals with the family relations of the great.

At last it seems as if Turkey had no resource but to fight it out with the insurrectionary provinces. A sanguinary battle has been fought near Trebizone, in which the insurgents took the offensive, and their zeal and vigor are becoming greater the more the struggle is prolonged. If the great Powers will keep their hands off there may be a more satisfactory settlement of the Eastern question than any which can be gained by diplomacy.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS EXPOSURES have found a new field, and now it is San Francisco instead of St. Louis where the trials and punishment of men who have been defrauding the government are to be prosecuted. Rings have been exceedingly unfortunate of late all over the country, and the people have reason to rejoice at the vigor with which corrupt officials and dishonest men have been brought to justice.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hawthorne says that the idle are always cruel. A Paris landlord leaved on his tenant's wooden leg. Stuttesbury said that gravity is the essence of impotence.

The Washington lobby is not making much money this year. Young Lord Lytton, son of Bulwer, is handsome than his father was.

General William Tecumseh Sherman is at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. Mr. Manson, an Englishman, went to Oregon in 1825, and he is known as the oldest settler.

The snow is deeper in the Sierra Nevada mountains than any white man ever saw it before. Five hundred boys are educated at Girard College, Philadelphia, but the legacy has so greatly increased that room is being made for 2,000 pupils.

The sub-editor of the Paterson (N. J.) Press ought not to criticize this column and at the same time deliberately reprint these items as original with local adaptations.

Mr. Henry W. Raymond, son of the late H. J. Raymond, while engaged in the book-selling business in Chicago, the correspondent from that city of the Boston Globe.

A mountain of rock soap has been discovered in California. It is beautifully veined, like castle. Henry Clay Dean need not worry. It is all rock, and only looks like soap.

In the South the newspapers are having a hard time. Some of them are models of provincial journalism; but the people are poor and are spending most of their money for other fertilizers.

Fanny Ellsler is very rich. She is only sixty-seven. She has never been married. Some man has been saved from being dandied around with a stove lighter and always expecting to be scalped.

No finer criticism could have been made than that which was uttered by a San Francisco Chinaman, who, being pushed off the sidewalk by a white man, turned and uttered—"I heathen; you Christian; go' by."

Christ hated warfare, yet during the present revivals throughout the country three-quarters of the religious songs and literature are full of "Soldier of the Cross," "Fight with Jesus," "Hold the Fort," "The Sword of the Spirit," &c., &c.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial finds that oats made fine Greeks, fine English horses, fine Swedes and fine Scotchmen. They contain eighty-five per cent of solid matter which makes a Scotchman lean his back against a post and feel his oats.

Certain Southern papers praise such men as Jera. Black, Vallandigham, &c., because they were "neutral" during the war, always claiming, however, that they did not favor the North. Isn't it strange that a man can never be called a high souled neutral who did not favor the South?

The Louisville (Ky.) Ledger does not think that Bristow is very strong in his own home. The Ledger appreciates the fact that Morton represents the negro sentiment in the Southern States. It is just as evident that Conkling represents the Union sentiment, black and white, in all the border States.

St. Louis papers say that negro minstrels always get an audience in St. Louis, while a high class of music is not well patronized. Dr. Von Bilow left a bad personal impression in the West. Chicago critics wish that a representative pianist like Mills should healthily follow in the path which was made ridiculous by Von Bilow.

Suppose the movement is favor of "the scholar in politics" should be successful? Professor Scelye has made a point among scholars men, but not among the people. What the people really want is an honest demagogue—some one who is not more fastidious than the popular Moody, but who is sensible enough to keep down undue exaltation.

The Courier Des Etats Unis, which has never departed from its original idea of being a sober and dignified newspaper for French residents of New York and vicinity, celebrates its progress since 1825 with meritorious pride by giving a short history of its course. The Courier is the peer of any of its Paris contemporaries in style, and it excels most of them in journalistic enterprise.

The plague, which a century and a half ago began on the Euphrates and travelled westward like the Vandals and the "star of empire," is again threatening. It is worthy of consideration, that where human life and civilization began, where fever, cholera and smallpox and amber and religious walking and brooches and romances came from, European politics centre and a world threatening plague begins.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has an article about the tariff rate on quinine. When a man's shakes must be regulated by government, when he can't have a child without a percentage, and can't chatter his teeth together on the Jersey flats without being quoted as a bayer of quinine as so much an ounce. It seems as if government were a fraud and that men's instincts are better than politics. A lousie always licks her cub the way the hair grows, but protectionists sometimes seem to make the hair stand on end.

The St. Louis Republic is authority for this story:—An intelligent and closely observing lady, upon whom head the snows of age are lightly resting, has recently returned to her St. Louis home after a prolonged sojourn in Europe. Speaking to a friend of the difference between the social usages of the Old World and the new, she said, "The fact is, my dear, there is no place in American society for old women. I don't mean women of sixty-five and upward, but those on the shady side of forty and the sunny side of three score; women who are too old to indulge in the follies of fashion, and yet too young to want to enter a coffin or a convent. What enjoyment, pray, does America provide for them?"